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Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Proceedings of Congress,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, August 28.

The following petition was read, and laid on the table:—

To his Excellency the President, and the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Memorial and Petition of the Public Creditors, who are Citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by their Committee duly authorized and instructed,

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEW,

THAT your memorialists, influenced by a faithful and uniform attachment to the happiness and glory of their country, behold, with peculiar satisfaction, the establishment of a government which is expressly constituted to promote and perpetuate union, order, and justice, the great sources of national prosperity: And when they consider the characters that appointed to organize and administer this system, they embrace the most flattering hope that, in its execution will be found an ample performance of the auspicious promises which are contained in its principles. From this anticipation, indeed, your memorialists, whose services and sufferings in the public cause cannot require a particular attestation, have derived that consolation which the imbecility of the former union, and the political vicissitudes of their own immediate state, would not permit them to indulge.

In the hour of extreme necessity, when complicated want enfeebled, and impending ruin agitated their country, your memoralists avow an honourable pride in the remembrance of the exertions by which they then essentially contributed to her protection and safety. At the same time that they partook of the toils and dangers of active life, and suffered in the ruinous depreciation of the paper currency, at least in common with their fellow citizens, the wealth which had been transmitted to them by their ancestors, or accumulated by their industry; the fund which prudence had hoarded to administer comfort to old age, and the supply which humanity had provided for the helpless infant or the solitary widow, they advanced with a liberal and patriotic hand to relieve the exigencies of the union. The public faith was pledged by every solemnity of assurance; the honour of the states was bound by every tie of gratitude, to compensate so memorable a sacrifice of private interest and personal immunity. Yet your memoralists, calling your attention to a melancholy retrospect, might remind you of the ineffectual, though virtuous efforts of the late Congress to discharge the national engagements—might describe the apparent disregard of the states for their confederated Sovereignty, though recently purchased through a long and bloody conflict;—and, in the language of calamity and complaint, might deplore the disappointment, the poverty, the wretchedness, and the anguish, which afflicted the first and firmest patriots of the union;—excluding them from a participation in the triumphs of independence, and embittering their love of liberty with a painful sense of the injuries which they sustained. Such reflections, however your memorialists chearfully dismiss, in the contemplation of that compact, which, providing for the dignity and honour of the union, has made the payment of the public debt a fundamental principle of the government; and, having imposed the obligation, has also created an adequate power to discharge it.

But your memorialists now humbly confess that they have waited, in anxious suspence, for some evidence of the disposition of Congress upon this interesting subject. They admit the general importance of the arrangements which have occupied the attention of the federal legislature, and they particularly rejoice in the foundations that have been laid for the production of an efficient revenue. These, however, are but preliminary steps to the attainment of the principal object of the new system; and, should Congress adjourn without any more decisive act for the restoration of public credit, the mere institution of offices, or the regulation of imposts, will hardly protect the American character from the derision of its enemies, or the reproaches of those who have hitherto thought that the want of power was its only imperfection.

Your memoralists, with the utmost deference, beg leave to represent, that public credit is the vital spark of modern policy; for the history of the world demonstrates that, whatever may be the extent of territory, the degree of population, or the fertility of soil, unless the faith of national engagements is placed upon a basis inviolable and immutable, the advantages of nature will be lost in the uncertainty of their enjoyment, and government will afford no encouragement to industry, or protection to virtue; but, while it oppresses with its power, must corrupt by its example. The domestic experience of America renders it unnecessary, indeed, to explore the annals of ancient or contemporary nations in order to collect this salutary lesson; and there is only wanting an exercise of that wisdom which it inculcates to convert her calamity into a blessing, and make the remembrance of what have been lost, the instrument of securing what may yet be acquired. The decay of public credit, engendering licentiousness and anarchy, has once threatened the perversion of all that was noble in her exertions, and the waste of all that was valuable in her success. To avert a similar danger, the most unequivocal demonstration of an intention to restore the faith and purity of her name, is naturally expected from the guardians of the public interest and honour: And your memorialists now fervently pray them to consider that procrastination, in business of so delicate a nature, may be as fatal as a defect of power, or a want of disposition to be just.

In the resources of the union, your memorialists discover an ample fund, and in the conduct of their fellow citizens, they perceive a fair and honourable desire to discharge the engagements which were incurred in the common cause. The only task, therefore, that seems to be imposed upon the present government, is to adopt that mode which shall be best calculated, to promote the public welfare, at the same time that it does justice to the individuals who are interested. Immediately to pay off the public debt, principal and interest, if not impracticable, would be greatly inconvenient, and is certainly unnecessary; for the example of those nations, who enjoy the highest commercial reputation, has evinced that a permanent appropriation for the punctual payment of the interest, will enable the public creditor to enjoy, by the facility of a transfer, all the advantages of the principal, without injuring the credit of the country, or straining her resources.

Your memorialists, in addition to these observations, beg leave respectfully to suggest, that it has been the deliberate opinion of some of the most enlightened statesmen, that a certain amount of funded debt (and surely the debt of the United States would not be deemed too great) is a national benefit. The creation of a new species of money by this means, naturally increases the circulation of cash, and extensively promotes every kind of useful undertaking and enterprize, in agriculture, commerce, and mechanics. On this ground alone, therefore, the advantages of a funding system would be sufficient to justify its establishment: But there are other arguments arising from the political situation of America, which ought to render it, in this country particularly, an object of favour and attention. It has been well maintained, that after the revolution in England a funding system was there encouraged as the best means of attaching the great and powerful body of stockholders to the government. The policy which prevailed in that case is infinitely more forcible when applied to the case of the United States—for the credit of the union being perfectly established, every citizen who has not originally, will be desirous of becoming, a proprietor in the public funds—Those individuals who may hitherto have been inimical to the principles of the revolution, or averse to the adoption of the subsisting Constitution, will be irresistably invited to partake of the benefits, and consequently to promote the prosperity of the confederation—each state will find an interest in the welfare and punctuality of the rest—the federal government will be zealously supported as a general guarantee; and, in short, a debt originating in the patriotism that atchieved the independence, may thus be converted into a cement that shall strengthen and perpetuate the union of America.

Your memorialists conceive that it would be superfluous to prosecute a detail of the immediate, or collateral benefits which a funding system would produce, whether by stimulating domestic industry, or attracting foreign capitals to the aid of the husbandman, merchants and artists of America. It is enough in this respect to urge that justice, humanity and policy require the earliest consideration of the claim which is now respectfully submitted. Nor can it be incumbent on our memorialists to obviate the suggestions of that pernicious policy, which aims at once to plunder them of their only hope, and to undermine the foundations of an infant government, even before the structure is complete. Let it not be recorded in the history of the revolution, that, while the monarchy of Britain generously cherished and indemnified every friend to prerogative and usurpation, a triumphant republic suffered the prompt and zealous supporters of the standard of liberty to languish in a sad and necessitous obscurity, to lament over those vouchers of property and services that tend at once, to remind them of the equality which they formerly maintained among their fellow citizens—to mark their present lowliness and penury, and to stigmatize the wanton ingratitude of their country.

When, indeed, it is considered that many of the members of your honourable body have also been affected by the destructive operations and expedients of the late war; and that all are in the actual enjoyments of that Sovereignty, which has been principally purchased by the personal exertions and voluntary aids of such as are denominated public creditors, it would be unjust to the feeling, integrity, and gratitude of those whom they now address, were your memorialists for a moment to admit a supposition, that a solemn appeal thus brought before you, in the name of so numerous a class of meritorious citizens, could be neglected or forgotten.

By the glorious remembrance, therefore, of the past; by the rich prospect of the future; by the obligations which the representatives of the public owe to the surviving orphans and widows of those who have bravely fought the battles of the union, or nobly supplied its wants in the times of peril and distress; and by the regard which is due to the peace and happiness of posterity—Your petitioners implore your immediate aid and interposition, rejoicing that their humble solicitations for justice and humanity necessarily includes a prayer for the revival of public credit, and the advancement of the national honour.

Matthew Clarkson	James Milligan
Charles Pettit	Jonathan D. Sargent
Thomas L. Moore	Richard Fullerton
Christopher Marshall, jun.	Joseph Ball
Robert Smith	Samuel Miles
Peter Wikoff	John Nixon
John Chaloner	Walter Stewart
Thomas M'Kean	Blair M'Clenachan.

Philadelphia, August 21. 1789.

Mr. Goodhue presented, agreeably to order, a bill for suspending a part of the collection law relative to the navigation on the Potowmack, which was read a first time.

A petition from a number of persons, commanders of packet boats that ply between Rhode-Island and the adjacent states, stating certain hardships they experience under the present revenue laws, particularly the tonnage duty, and praying relief, was read, and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers of government. Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

To the Secretary of the Treasury, it was proposed by the bill to allow 5000 dollars per annum.

This sum was reduced, after some debate, to 3500.

To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (now called Secretary for the department of State) it proposed an allowance of 3500 dollars—This was reduced to 3000.

To the Comptroller of the Treasury, it proposed to allow 3000 dollars—This was reduced to 2000.

To the Secretary at War, it proposed to allow 2500—This was raised to 3000.

To the Auditor, it proposed to allow 1500 dollars, to the Treasurer 1600, and to the Register 1150—These sums were agreed to.

To the Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury, it proposed an allowance of 1600 dollars—This was reduced to 1500.

To the Governour of the Western territory, it proposed an allowance of 1000 dollars, with an additional allowance as superintendant of Indian affairs.

This was altered; the allowance as superintendant of Indian affairs was struck out, and the salary as governour raised to 1500 dollars.

A clause was added, providing for the salaries of the three judges of the Western territory, allowing to each of them 800 dollars per annum.

To the Secretary of the Governour of the Western territory, the salary was fixed at 750 dollars.

The remainder of the bill was gone through without any material amendment, when the committee rose and reported.

The report was accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following is a statement of the salaries as allowed by the said bill.

	Dollars.
Secretary of the Treasury,	3500
Secretary of State,	3000
Secretary at War,	3000
Governour of the Western Territory,	2500
Comptroller of the Treasury,	2000
Treasurer,	1600
Auditor,	1500
Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury,	1500
Register,	1150
The Judges of the Western Territory, each	800
Chief Clerk in Department of State,	800
Chief Clerk of the Comptroller,	800
Secretary of Governour of the Western Territory,	750
Chief Clerk in Department of War,	600
Chief Clerk of the Auditor,	600
All other Clerks, at	450

SATURDAY, August 29.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade was received from the Senate with the concurrence of that body in the amendments proposed by the House to the amendments of the Senate.

The engrossed bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers was read a third time, when Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to recommit it, in order to supply some deficiencies. He observed, that a number of officers were not provided for, such as the foreign ministers, consuls, &c.

It was however thought improper to annex salaries to offices which the legislature had not expressly created or recognized, and the motion was negatived.

The question was then put on passing the bill, and the yeas and nays being called, it passed in the affirmative—Ayes 27—Noes 16.

Mr. Boudinot presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, in New-Jersey, praying that the district courts in that part of New Jersey may be held at Perth-Amboy. Read and laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the judicial bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion for striking out that section which provides for the establishment of district judges in each state, was taken into consideration. This brought on a warm debate. The motion was advocated by Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and opposed by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Benson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Sherman. The committee rose at four o'clock without deciding the question, and the house adjourned to Monday morning, ten o'clock.

MONDAY, August 31.

The engrossed bill to suspend the operation of a clause in the collection law was read the third time.

Mr. Bland informed the house that the towns of Petersburg and Richmond laboured under the same difficulties, and had similar grievances to complain of with the inhabitants of George-Town and Alexandria—he moved therefore that this bill should be re-committed for the purpose of adding a clause to relieve those places. It was accordingly voted that the bill be re-committed to a committee of the whole.

A memorial from Hugh Williamson, in behalf of the trading interest of North-Carolina, representing the hardships that it re suffers, by reason of the alien tonnage duty being levied upon their vessels in the states under the new government.

This memorial with that from the commanders of the packets from Rhode-Island and Providence, were referred to a committee of the whole house.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported that they had examined the enrolled bill for registering vessels, and to regulate the coasting trade—and found the same correct. The Speaker then affixed his signature to the same.

In committee of the whole, upon the bill for establishing judicial courts—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—the third section under consideration.—The debate was very long this day; and after 3 o'clock the motion for striking out the clause was negatived by a large majority. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 1.

A message from the Senate with a bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes. Also the bill for allowing compensations to the members of the House and Senate, and their respective officers; in which the Senate has concurred with amendments.

Upon motion, the report of the committee of elections, on the election of members for the state of New-Jersey, was taken up for a second reading.

This brought on a variety of observations and propositions; but no determinate principle of discussing the subject being readily agreed to, and several motions being made and withdrawn.

Mr. Vining proposed, in substance, the following resolution, viz. Resolved, That the facts reported by the committee of elections, and the documents therein referred to, respecting the election of the members from the state of New-Jersey, are not sufficient to support the prayer of the petition for setting aside said election.

Several members spoke upon the propositions; but an adjournment being called for prevented a decision.

LONDON, JULY 23.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

BY a Jewish merchant arrived here from Constantinople we learn that Sultan Salem has put himself at the head of a numerous army, who, proud of their commander, and animated by a religious and patriotic fervour unknown for many years to the Mussulman armies, are preparing to pour in the Russians with a fury which they will not easily resist.—Before the Sultan took the command of the troops, he convened the Divan (privy council) and addressed them to this effect: "My fathers, said he, have been accustomed to deposit in the Hasnay (a treasure under ground) whatever sums remain after defraying the yearly expences of the state. This immense treasure accumulating for many prosperous centuries, and hitherto untouched, was not certainly intended by our wise ancestors to remain buried under ground, but was rather hoarded up as a great and effectual resource against the day of adversity against dangers such as those which now threaten the religion and the empire of the Musselmen."

The Divan assented to their young Sultan. The Hasnay for the first time, exposed to the sun, and presented a mountain of gold, which dazzled the eye, and defied the powers of calculation; after this, attended by the Mufti, the Cadi, the great officers of state, by whatever, in short, is august or venerable in the Ottoman empire, the royal visitor went forth and pronounced in public the Keijnak Kerif, or great standard of the holy Mussulman religion. Inflamed with sudden enthusiasm at the sight of the standard, the citizens flocked around their Sultan, and swore to defend to the last drop of their blood, the religion of God, and of his prophet. Selim distributed with a liberal hand the treasures of his forefathers; exhorted the soldiers and the citizens to remember the valour and the victories of their ancestors; and assured them, that he was determined no longer to his Viziers the command of his armies, but to put himself at the head of his troops, and to pour upon the infidels that terror and consternation which never failed to attend the Ottoman arms when conducted by his forefathers.

The Pacha of Ursova is said to have penetrated the Banat, and possessed himself of the whole extent of the province from Schupaneck to Mehadia. The van guard of the Ottoman army, which desolated this fine province, consists of 20,000 men.

JULY 25.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 15.

"By an express received here yesterday from field marshal Loudohn, dated at the camp before Turkish Gradiska, we learn the joyful news of the surrender of that important fortress to the arms of his imperial majesty, on the night of the 8th instant.

"On this occasion a Gazette Extraordinary has been published, in which all the operations of the siege are detailed.

"After an unremitted fire from our batteries, the garrison, perceiving the breach almost practicable, and that from the excellent position of our army, they were precluded from every chance of being relieved by their countrymen, determined to abandon the place.

"Their retreat was first noticed by his excellency himself; who, happening to visit the trenches that evening, not only perceived that the enemy encamped in the woods were in motion, but that the besieged had escaped with their baggage, and joined them.

"On this a detachment of our troops were sent to take possession of the place, which they found deserted; a second was ordered to pursue the fugitives.

"A report prevails here, that marshal Loudohn will instantly march against Belgrade."

SWEDEN,

The king of Sweden was at Likola on the 3d instant, with his army. It is only ten English miles from the Russian forces at Frederickshamn.

The Swedish fleet had on the 16th instant formed the line, and stretched directly across the Baltic, from Rugenwalth to Ocland, had captured two Russian cutters, and several other vessels laden with provisions.

The noble Gallic contest for freedom becomes an interesting object to Britania's sons—whose generous sentiments are thus happily expressed by general Conway

"And should the genius of this happy isle,
"On Gallia's sons at length propitious smile;
"While in each breast the patriot spirit glows,
"We'd hail as brothers, whom we've met as foes:
"To the same point their generous ardor tends,
"The friends to freedom must be Britain's friends."

Letters from Paris say, the fair prospect of the approaching harvest in France, which promises to be very abundant, has lowered the price of bread, and a famine is no longer dreaded. Some new wheat has been already brought to market in Paris, but, as being the first produce of the year, sold at a very high price.

LEXINGTON, August 1.

BY a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, and who is just down the Ohio, we are informed, that the day after he passed the little Kanhawa, 2 boys were murdered by the Indians about 2 miles up the said river from its junction with the Ohio.

He also informs, that just before he left Pittsburgh, an Indian murdered his companion, and that a brother of the murdered Indian, was in search of the murderer, to take vengeance for the loss of his brother, but had not met with him when he left that place.

August 15. On Thursday the 5 instant two Indians and one white man, fired on two men in the neighbourhood of Col. Johnson's, on N. Elk Horn, and killed a horse under one of the men. The night following they stole 17 horses, and were pursued early next morning by Captain Herndon and a party of men, who coming up with them, killed one of the Indians and the white man, and recovered all the horses.

On Sunday the 9th inst. at about 5 o'clock in the evening, a party of about 3 Indians and one white man, killed two small negro children, near Col. Johnson's; and tomahawked two negroes; the alarm spread instantly and about 500 volunteers collected on the spot early next morning, but could not discover what rout they had taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 28.

The following is a translation of an address of the Queen of France to the French nation. It is published with the name of the Printer, and although it bears no other mark of authenticity, yet from the style and contents we are apt to believe it is not a spurious production. Perhaps, indeed, the Queen by publishing it in this manner, may have had it in view either to acknowledge or deny her being the author of it, according as it might be received by the public. We leave our readers to form their own conjectures, and content ourselves with publishing the address as we have received it.

MARIA ANTONIETTA of AUSTRIA
QUEEN of FRANCE,
TO THE NATION.

MY heart was yet bleeding at the loss of a Prince to whom I had given birth, when it was assailed by sorrows of a much more distressing nature. All France was in tears, groaning under the weight of oppression! The horrors of an approaching famine had nearly reduced the people to despair, and I heard my name mentioned with murmuring and imprecation. Suddenly I was informed that all Paris was in arms, and that fire and sword were desolating the capital. In a moment I saw my court disperse and fly far away from me. My royal consort hastened immediately to his good city, carrying thither at least that internal peace which the purity of his principles has always made him enjoy, and which the consciousness of his love for his people made him certain of imparting to them—but nothing could quiet my tender feelings, alarmed for the citizens of Paris and for all France, whose universal desolation filled my heart with unutterable distress.

Thus forsaken and reduced to the most deplorable situation, I shut myself up with my children—I pressed them a thousand and a thousand times to my bosom—I mixed my tears and bitter cries with their infant wailings;—in their tender and innocent caresses I could find some alleviation to MY OWN misfortunes, but those of the nation left me inconsolable.

A Princess, whom Heaven has formed and bestowed on mortals for the happiness of all those to whom her cares may extend, and for the satisfaction of all who know her, the most tender and affectionate of women, came and mixed her tears with mine—Ye Frenchmen! she is my cousin—the DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, (with the liveliest gratitude I mention her name, the sound of which is as grateful to your ears as her amiable person is dear to your souls) the Duchess of Orleans opened her heart to me—What an inexhaustible source of riches and consolation was there! O what a powerful support against misfortune, a woman, nay, even a reigning Princess may add in a virtuous friend! May this holy truth be forever deeply engraved in the heart of every mortal woman who is destined to sit upon a throne—It will teach her, how difficult it is, from that exalted seat, to make a proper choice of friends; it will lay open to her the falsehood and treachery of courtiers, and preserve her from the dangerous poison which infects every court.

As sincere as she is tender, endued with courage equal to her sweetness and generosity, this true friend, in the effusion of her soul, could not dissemble from me, that I was loudly accused by the nation to be the author of its calamities—How lively and moving were her expressions!—What a language they spoke to my heart!—It was oppressed—it was torn with grief—Nothing less than the affectionate and unwearied cares of that Princess, could have made me bear so rude a shock without expiring with grief.

O ye, whose wise discernment has never suffered you to remain long under any error! Ye just and enlightened nation! Ye FRENCHMEN! whose name alone is the eulogium of your minds! Ye people, cherished by the Princess who enjoys the inestimable advantage of reigning over you, and who now addresses you with a confidence that is due to you on so many accounts! Ye models of love for your Sovereigns as well as for your country! Ye heroes! whose great and valiant souls have made you so often shed your blood for those Sovereigns as well as for that country! can it then be possible that you have not known, that you have forgot your Dauphin's, who possessed all your tenderness, and who ever since has so sincerely loved you? Ever since the alliance which has united her to the Prince who has afterwards become your King until this melancholy æra, when her misfortune compels her to justify herself, she never ceased to cherish you—she had adopted you from inclination, as she had your August Dauphin. Yes, ye Frenchmen, in allying myself to you, I had placed all my felicity as well as all my glory in one day sharing his throne and reigning over your hearts—to the testimonies of love which I received from you with so much satisfaction, and the remembrance of which will ever be infinitely dear to me, be sure that you expressed no more than a just gratitude. Ever since the crown has been placed on the head of my Royal Consort, my heart never ceased to be filled with those sentiments; they are invariable as their nature—as their principle—and I will preserve and cherish them until the Divinity is pleased to call me to his bosom; here let me renew the solemn promise to which I swear by the sacred and precious title of QUEEN OF FRANCE.

But, I will confirm to you with my own mouth, this promise so pleasing to my heart—I will go into the bosom of the capital, and there expand my soul into that of the nation: I will let them see all my grief, and I sincerely wish that same nation may bring back serenity and joy. My principle wish is to persuade the people, that it will be the important business of my whole life, to promote their felicity with all my power. Ah! may I one day make them forget, that deceitful courtiers, ministers without honour and without faith; public plunderers of all kinds; in short, an odious, cruel and bloody junto, had prepared their ruin! Oh! how happy I shall then esteem myself! But I shall never enjoy either tranquility or satisfaction, until the moment when I shall have carried into the minds of that most amiable and most loving nation, that degree of confidence, which will restore and ensure to me for ever the hearts of all my dear Frenchmen.

Let us dissipate our alarms and our fears; let us strengthen by fresh mutual assurances of reciprocal tenderness, the bands that unite us to each other; let us render them indissoluble; let all the unfortunate apply to me with unbounded confidence!—they will find my heart ever open: I will pour into theirs, every consolation which beloved children have a right to expect from a tender and affectionate mother whom they love. I will be eager to give them all the assistance in my power.—In will be their patroness and their support;—I will love to weep and grieve with those that grieve and weep; I will find an infinite sweetness in wiping off their tears, and I will place my happiness in drying up the source of them. Placed on the throne of France, my ambition still prompts me then to wish, whether will fully satisfy my heart's desire, that all Frenchmen may consider me as their best friend.

A wise and economical minister is restored to us: The restorer of affairs is coming; perhaps he hears me at this moment: Our misfortunes are then going to vanish: We may rely on his zeal and care, as well as on the love of our King for his people.

PARIS: Printed by GRANGE, Rue de la Parcheminerie, and is sold No. 15, Rue du Sepulchre.

RICHMOND, October 8.

THE frost on Friday evening last was so severe as to kill all the latter corn and tobacco which were growing, and also every other tender plant.

We learn from Kentuckey, that the inhabitants of that country, have associated, that they will not after the first of February next, make use of any Foreign luxuries, unless in case of sickness.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, July 23, 1789.

"The wet weather still continues here, and has occasioned a farther advance in the price of wheat, insomuch that wheat sold here this day at 9/3 per bushel of 70lb. and if the weather does not alter soon for the better I know not to what pitch it may get."

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The following gentlemen are appointed Officers in the Civil Department of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.
John Jay, Esquire, of New-York.

Associate Judges.
Wm. Cushing, of Massachusetts,
James Wilson, of Pennsylvania,
R. H. Harrison, of Maryland,
John Blair, of Virginia,
John Rutledge, of South Carolina.

Districts. *Judges.*
Maine, D. Sewell,
New Hampshire, Jno. Sullivan,
Massachusetts, Jno. Lowell,
Connecticut, Richd. Law,
New-York and New-Jersey, nominations not yet made.
Pennsylvania, Frâs. Hopkinson,
Delaware, Willm. Lewis,
Maryland, Gunning Bedford, jun.
Virginia, Geo. Read,
South-Carolina, Tho. Johnson,
Georgia, Edmd Pendleton,
Kentucky, Jos. Potts, jun.

Marshalls. *Attorneys.*
H. Dearborn, Wm. Lithgow,
Jno. Parker, Sam. Sherburne, jun.
Jona. Jackson, Chr. Gore,
Philip. Bradley, Pierpt. Edwards,
Clemt. Biddle, Jonathan Dayton,
Allan M'Clean, Philip Physick,
Nat. Ramsey, Alexander James Dallas,
Ed. Carrington, Nat. Pendleton,
Isaac Huger, Ed. Rutledge,
Robt. Forsyth, Thos. Pinckney,
J. M'Dowell, jun. Nat. Pendleton,
Harry Innes, Matt. M'Clallister,
Geo. Nicholas, Robt. Goodloe Harper,
J. M'Kinly.

From an estimate by a Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed for the purpose, it will appear that the net produce of the impost from the 1st and the tonnage from the 15th August to the 31st December next, compute according to the time, will amount as follows:—

The impost to Dollars,	568,546,50
The tonnage to ditto,	38,465,40
Total amount,	607,011,90

And that the net produce of the Impost for one year will amount to 1,364,511 dollars.

Just Published,

And for sale by the PRINTER *hereof,*

The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

Just Imported,

In the HOPE, and BOWMAN,

A general Assortment of the most useful

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold by the package or piece, on very reasonable terms, by the subscriber, at his store in this city, on the street leading to Mayo's Bridge. Tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp, or, cash, will be received in payment.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

Richmond, October 5, 1789.

Will be Sold,

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful the Court of Amherst county, to the highest bidder, at Amherst courthouse, on Monday the 2d day of November next, being court day,

219 Acres of LAND,

In the said county, on the waters of Rockfish Run. Six months credit will be given, and bond with approved security required.

THOMAS STAPLES,
for *Carter & Trent.*

Albemarle, Sept. 30, 1789.

JUST IMPORTED,

By THOMAS RUTHERFOORD,

In the JANE & DIANA, from *Dublin* and *Liverpool*,
The HOPE, from *London*,
And the BRITANNIA from *Glasgow*,
A general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present Season,

Which he is now opening for sale, and will dispose of on the most reasonable terms by the package or piece, for cash, tobacco, wheat, and other country produce, for which he will give the highest current prices in payment.

He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public of his return from Great-Britain, and he flatters himself (as his goods were laid in under his own eye) he is enabled agreeable to his wish to dispose of them on the lowest terms.

RICHMOND, October 5, 1789.

TAKEN up in Buckingham county, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his hind feet white to his fetlocks, several white hairs in his tail, some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock with a swivel stirrup iron, and appears to be somewhat over-falled. Appraised to 10 l

MORRIS HAMILTON.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported in the ELIZA, and other vessels from LONDON,

An *Extensive* and well *Selected* fall *Assortment* of

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of by

PACKAGE, PIECE, or RETAIL.

They presume, that upon inspection, this assortment will be found to be extremely well laid in, and remarkably low, the whole having been carefully and judiciously bought by one of the partners on the spot---Consisting of

Woolen-Drapery & Woolens.
Superfine broad cloths, of the most fashionable colours, with silk twist, and buttons to match.
Cassimers, ribb'd do.
Fancy, Toulannets,
Forest cloths,
Fearnoughts,
Bear skins and Coatings,
Spoted & Kendal cottons,
Plains, &c. &c.
Red & White flanels;
6-4 8-9 4 Rose blankets,
Dutch ditto.

Ready made Cloathing.
Ladies greatcoats,
And Gentlemen's suits of clothes,
Consisting of Superfine broad cloth coats,
Fancy vests,
Black satin breeches,
Men's surtouts,
Coats,
Scarlet cloaks,
Silk and satin petticoats,
Cross bone stays, and common ditto.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's shoes, double vamped and soled,
Ditto boots,
Ladies Morocco, satin, calimanco, lasting, and leather shoes,
Slippers and sandals,
Girls Morocco shoes and slippers,
Boys shoes, &c.

Manchesters,
Thicksetts and fattinetts,
Jeans and fustians,
Lastings,
Strip'd Muslinett, and corded dimity.
The most new and fashionable waistcoat patterns.

India Goods.
Bandannoe and Soosee handkerchiefs,
Soosee Shawls,
Book and Jaconett muslins.

Gauzes, &c.
Patent nett,
Soufflé,
Crape,
Marley,
French nett, and
Tiffany gauzes,
Gauze and Marley handkerchiefs,
Lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
A variety of fashionable ribbons and taste,

Irish Linen,
3-4 7-8, 4-4, wide,
Sheetings,
White and brown dowlas, and Diaper,
Ditto table cloths.

Oznaburgs,
German, flaxen, tow, and hempen rolls.

Silk and Sattin.
Rich blue, and black sattin,
Pelong ditto,
Florentine,
Lustrings,
Taffitys,
Persians, &c.

Calicoes,
Of most beautiful patterns, and very low.

Hose,
Cotton, silk, and worsted, in a great variety

Ironmongery & Hardware.
Paper,
Tin plates in boxes,
Single and double patent lamps, & roasting jacks, these jacks are very convenient, will carry 15 lb. of meat, and go for two hours
A few very good and neat sad dles, with plated stirrups,
Curbs and bits,
Also common ditto.
Ladies neat do.
Sole feather,
Grain and wax calf skins,
Skirting and harness leather,
Ladies paste shoe buckles,
Men's knee ditto,
Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books.
Compleat boxes of water colours, and hair pencils
A fresh supply, to their large assortment of books, catalogues of which may be seen at the store
Neat fowling pieces, of various prices, and long Duck guns,
Pocket and holster pistols,
Horsemen's swords,
Single F and double battle gun powder,
Shot of different sizes,
London crown window glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty and best double boil'd oil.

Furniture.
Vase lamps for passages,
Large mattrasses,
Mahogany dining tables in sets,
Sophas complete,
Harpsichords,
Spinnet, and Piano Forte,
Books of music for ditto.
Backgammon tables in mahogany and leather.
Fine Berkley, double Gloucester and Cheshire cheese.
Two good seines and seine twine.

Which they will sell on very reasonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, and PUBLIC SECURITIES at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the subscribers shop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blacksmith, named

AARON,

LATE the property of Col. Bannister, and now belonging to Mr. Wm Alexander, of Richmond.---He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occasioned by fighting, had on a short brown coat, white waistcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr. St. George Tucker's, at Petersburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Westover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehension of being sent to the back country, and from no dissatisfaction at his situation. The above reward, besides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to

JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he understands the shoemaking and carpenters business, 'tis probable he will follow those branches.

MUSIC.

THE subscriber intending this winter to teach the VIOLIN and GERMAN FLUTE, or any other instrument required, would willingly take some scholars. Should a number of gentlemen be desirous either of learning to play upon an instrument, or perfecting themselves in one already made some progress in; they will please to apply to him as to the terms, which will be made very easy. A room for the purpose of teaching will be provided by their very *Humble Servant*,

JOHN WIDEWILT.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1789.

Will be Sold,

On the undermentioned days, on the premises, agreeable to law, the following tracts of land, or so much of each thereof, as will satisfy the revenue, and certificate taxes due thereon, for the years hereafter named, and also what legal expences may accrue, viz.

LUCY Robbit, 600 acres, due for the year 1783, } On Monday the
John Thilman, 250 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786. } 14th of December.
John Walker's estate, 149 acres, due for 1783.

Margaret Charles, 100 acres, due for 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, } On Wednesday the 16th of December.
John Dickson (Gloucester) 200 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1784.
Edmund Hawkins, 300 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786 1787 & 1788

James Overton, 154 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, } On Tuesday the 15th of December.

Alexander Shandridge, 178 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, } On Thursday the 17th of December.
Rainey Woodson 100 acres, due for the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.

Martin Meeks, 50 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1784, } On Friday the 18th of December.
Ann Meeks, 24 acres, due for the year 1783.
Matthew and Richard C. Anderson, 4311 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.

John Powell, 1020 acres, due for the year 1784, } On Saturday 19th of December.

Wm. James, & Harry Lawrence, D. Sheriffs for
Geddis Winston, John Lawrence, and Wm. O. Winston,
Sheriffs for the years as above.

Hanover October 6, 1789.

For LONDON,

The HELEN,

Captain GOOSLEY,

Now lading at York-town

to the address of Mr THOMAS BLANE. The Helen is a fine launch vessel, two years old, double decked and sheathed; two-thirds of the cargo engaged, will certainly sail in October. For freight or passage apply to Patrick Macauley, & Co. Hanover-town; the master on board; or to ALEXANDER MACAULEY.

YORK, Sept. 25, 1789.

A stolen Horse recovered.

THE subscriber on the 26th inst. (September) apprehended a negro fellow in the upper end of Goochland county, in possession of a likely bay HORSE, 8 years old, branded on the near buttock T. and is about 14 hands and a half high. The negro has since made his escape, and left behind him a coarse blue broadcloth coat, and a duffil one, also several other articles of cloathing. Any person proving his property, may have by it applying to HOWELL LEWIS.

GOOCHLAND, September 28, 1789.

NOTICE.

ON the 6th of August, 1789, I apprehended a certain JOSEPH YATES, who (as he confessed) stole from SAMUEL WILSON, of North Carolina, on Dann river, a sorrel HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, a small star in his forehead, off hind foot white, lately branded on the near shoulder S, a sore on his neck which apparently was occasioned by bleeding. The thief hath lately escaped from the jail of Rockingham county. The horse I have in possession, and will deliver him to any person properly authorised to receive him on the necessary payment for his keeping being paid to JOHN SMITH.

THE

VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB

RACES,

To be run at the Bowling-Green, will commence on the 2d Tuesday in October next, where will be a great many of the best horses in the state

JOHN HOOMES, &c.

There will be a BALL and a genteel SUPPER every night during the season. Tickets to which will be ONE DOLLAR each. Accommodations for gentlemen are increased since the last races.

GIDEON BOWSHER.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the upper end of Chesterfield county, a bay MARE, 4 feet 7 inches high, 10 years old, neither docked nor branded, both hind feet white, some saddle spots and white hairs in her mane and tail, lame in her fore leg, a large star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nose. Appraised to 8 l.

JOHN GOODE, jun.

POET's CORNER.

The PENITENT NUN.

DAME Jane a ſprightly Nun and gay,
And form'd of very yielding clay:
Had long with reſolution ſtrove,
To guard againſt the ſhafts of love:
Fond Cupid ſmiling, ſpies the fair,
And ſoon he baffles all her care:
In vain ſhe ſtrives her pain to ſmother,
The nymph too frail, becomes a mother.

But now theſe little follies o'er,
She firmly vows, ſhe'll ſin no more.
No more to guide will fall a prey,
But ſpend in prayer each fleeting day;
Cloſe in her cell immur'd ſhe lies,
Nor from the croſs removes her eyes;
While ſiſters crowding at the gate,
Spend all their time in worldly prate.

The abbeſs overjoy'd to find,
This happy change in Jenny's mind,
The reſt with air compos'd addreſſing:
Daughters! if you expect a bleſſing:
From pious Jane example take,
The world and all its joys forſake,
We will, they all reply'd as one,
But firſt let's do as Jane has done.

A late Anecdote of Duke's Place LONDON.

THE ſon of a late celebrated JEW was lately on the point of marrying a young CHRISTIAN LADY His father made no objection to the intended wife's religion, but was greatly diſſatisfied with the match on account of her ſmall fortune. in conſequence of which he refuſed his conſent The ſon, who was deſperately in love, threatened the father that he would marry her without his conſent; and the father in his turn declared that he would not give him a ſhilling. The young Jew anſwered he would force him to it; and that if he refuſed to divide with him his ſubſtance, he ſhould get himſelf baptiſed, to enjoy the benefit of the Engliſh law, which aſſigns and gives a Jew child, becoming a Chriſtian, the half of his father's wealth. EPHRAIM was confounded at this anſwer; he went to a certain Magiſtrate, to know if ſuch a law really exiſted. The Magiſtrate told him that it did exiſt and was in full force; but added he, if you have a mind to make me a preſent of ten guineas, I will put you in a way to fruſtrate theſe hopes of your ſon, and the ungrateful raſcal will not be able to ſhew cauſe to get a ſingle farthing from you. Theſe words ſpread joy and conſolation through the Jew's heart; he inſtantly paid down the ten guineas, and begged our Barriſter not to keep him in ſuſpence. "No no; this moment my advice ſhall direct you what to do in the caſe;" and, putting the guineas into his pocket, ſaid, "you need only become a Chriſtian yourſelf, and the law will give nothing to your ſon."

LONDON, Auguſt 5.

The following are copies of the letters of Monſieur de Montmorin and the Duke of Dorſet.

Letter of Monſieur Montmorin to the Duc de Liancourt, Preſident of the National Aſſembly.

"*Verſailles, 27 July,* 1789.

M. PRESIDENT,

"THE Ambaſſador of England has intreated to have the honor, without loſs of time, to communicate the following letter to you. I have thought it ſo much leſs in my power to reſiſt his application, as it is certain that he apprized me, in fact, verbally in the begining of June laſt, of a plot againſt the port of Breſt. Thoſe who meditated this ſcheme deſired certain ſuccors for the expedition, and to have an aſſylum in England. The Ambaſſador did not give me any indication relative to the authors of this project, and he aſſured me that they were abſolutely unknown to him The enquiries that I have been able to make, after machinations ſo uncertain, have been as fruitleſs as they ought to be; and I have been obliged to confine myſelf to engage the Count de Luzerne to give the Commandant of Breſt precautions to double his vigilance and activity.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
DE MONTMORIN."

Letter of the Duke of Dorſet, Ambaſſador at the Court of France, to the Count de Montmorin, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 26, 1789.

"SIR,

"IT has been communicated to me from divers quarters, that endeavors have been made to inſinuate that my court had fomented in part the troubles that have afflicted the Capital for ſome time paſt; that ſhe had taken advantage of the preſent opportunity to take up arms againſt France; and that even a fleet was upon the coaſt to co-operate with the diſcontented party. Totally deſtitute of truth as theſe rumors are, they appear to me to have reached the National Aſſembly: And the Courier National, which gives an account of the ſittings of the 23d and 24th of this month, leaves ſuſpicions which give me ſo much more pain, as you know, Sir, how far my court is from deſerving them.

"Your Excellency will call to mind ſeveral converſations which I had with you in the beginning of June laſt; the horrid plot that had been propoſed relative to the port of Breſt! The anxiety that I felt to put the King and his Miniſters upon their guard, the anſwer of my court which correſponds with my ſentiments, and which revolts with horror from the propoſition that was made:—In fine, the aſſurances of attachment which ſhe repeated to the King and the Nation, enabled you to make known to his Majeſty how much I participated in the emotion which the treachery muſt give him.

"As my Court has infinitely at heart to preſerve the good harmony which ſubſiſts between the two nations, and to remove all contrary ſuſpicions, I intreat you, Sir, to ſubmit this letter, without delay, to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly. You are aware how eſſential it is to me to juſtify my own conduct, and that of my Court, and to do my utmoſt to deſtroy the effect of the inſidious inſinuations which have been ſo induſtriouſly propagated.

"It is of infinite importance to me that the National Aſſembly ſhould know my ſentiments, that they ſhould do juſtice to thoſe of my nation, and to the open conduct which they have conſtantly held towards France, ſince I had the honor to be her organ.

"I have it ſo much more at heart, that you ſhould not loſe a moment in making this known, as I owe not only to my perſonal character, to my country, and to the Engliſh that are here, to protect them from all the reflections that may ariſe from the miſrepreſentation

I have the honor to be, &c.
"DORSET."

The happy effect produced by the Duke of Dorſet's letter is ſuch that every generous Engliſhman will read with pleaſure the following extract from a Speech made in the National Aſſembly on the occaſion

"A people who owe their name to the antique frankneſs of their anceſtors, are at length determined to ſhake off the unworthy chains with which tyrants have loaded their arms. It is no longer the leaguing and ſeditious people armed by fanaticiſm againſt themſelves under Charles IX and Henry III It is no longer the people of the Fronde, who baſely harneſſed to the car of Louis XIV. holds out to Europe the convulſions of an energy which ſlaves never can poſſeſs It is no longer the people, who under Louis XV ſang their defeats and victories in the ſame tone. It is a brave people, who, after a long captivity, awaken to the remembrance of their being born freemen, who wiſh to be free, and will periſh or attain their object.

"And who will take upon them to oppoſe ſo reſpectable an energy? Can it be you, you frank and courageous nation, who have ſpilt ſuch ſeas of blood for liberty? Oh, Engliſhmen! the error of a moment has made us preſume it poſſible. The wicked ſyſtem of Court Policy, an ancient and fooliſh rivalſhip, which ages have been unable to deſtroy, induced us to dread an event which would have diſhonored the glorious cauſe of freedom and humanity. But all our doubts are at an end: Our ardour will be doubled by poſſeſſing your eſteem and approbation. Your worthy repreſentatives has taught us yeſterday, *that the braveſt nation in the world is alſo the moſt generous!*"

The form of the NEW CONSTITUTION *of* FRANCE.

The committee has reported its deliberations on the ſubject of the New Form of Government The Archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, M. de Clermont Tonnerre, and M. Mounier, read the preliminary obſervations to this important object before the National Aſſembly. The Abba Syeyes has likewiſe made known his very valuable treatiſe on the rights of mankind: M. Mounier has done the ſame; both point to the ſame object, though they take different ways to come at it.

The principal heads of the form of government which the committee have recommended, are as follows:

That the National Aſſembly ſhall be compoſed of two Houſes of Parliament: [*The committee all agree in this point, but they find a difficulty to decide in what manner the two chambers of Parliament ſhall be organized—ſome are of opinion that both ſhould be elective—others, that the King ſhould have the power to nominate the members of the firſt, in the ſame manner as our Houſe of Lords is created.*]

That the States General ſhould be permanent, and meet yearly.

That the King ſhall have the Treaſury of the State under his protection.

That he ſhall have the ſupreme and abſolute command over the army.

That he ſhall have the nomination to all places, civil as well as eccleſiaſtical.

That he ſhall have a revenue for the maintenance of his dignity, even more conſiderable than he has allowed him at preſent.

Such are the principal points on which the conſtitution is to be raiſed.

The following are authentic copies of the letter of the King of France to Mr. NECKAR, and his anſwer.

"*I HAVE been deceived reſpecting you. Violence has been committed on my character. Behold me at length enlightened. Come, Sir, come without delay, and reſume your claim to my confidence, which you have acquired for ever. My heart is known to you. I expect you with all my nation, and I very ſincerely ſhare in its impatience. On which, I pray God, Sir, until your return, to take you into his holy and worthy keeping.*

"LOUIS."

Anſwer of Mr NECKAR, dated Geneva, July 23, in the Evening, and received by his majeſty the 26th.

"SIRE,

"*I HAVE this inſtant received the letter with which it has peaſed your Majeſty to honor me. I want expreſſions to teſtify to you the tender emotions I have experienced on the return of your favor: It penetrates me more and more with the obligation I had long impoſed on myſelf, of always diſtinguiſhing in your Majeſty, the juſt Prince, the honeſt man, who can operate only the happineſs of the nation when he acts from himſelf, from the powerful Monarch who governs it, and who is frequently expoſed to do what is repugnant to his heart.*

"*I only take the time, Sire, to wipe away the tears which your letter has made me ſhed, and I fly to obey your orders. I ſhall not bear to you my heart; that is a property you have acquired by a thouſand titles, and to which I no longer have any claim.*

"*I reckon with impatience, and am ſtriving to accelerate the moments which are neceſſary for me to proceed to offer you the laſt drop of my blood, my feeble talents, my entire devotion to your ſacred perſon, and the profound reſpect with which I am,*

"*Sire,*
"*Your Majeſty's moſt humble,*
"*Moſt obedient,*
"*And moſt zealous ſervant,*
"*NECKAR.*"

Mr. NECKAR arrived at Verſailles on Tueſday night, in perfect health, and yeſterday, at two o'clock, waited on the National Aſſembly, where he was received with ſuch applauſes and emotions, far beyond all applauſes, as conſtitute the moſt glorious recompence this world is able to beſtow on virtue.

At Straſbourg great violence has been committed. The Chief Magiſtrate was obliged to eſcape in a cart load of tanner's bark. The populace forced the town houſe, and demoliſhed all the furniture, took poſſeſſion of 400ol. ſterl. of the public caſh, and deſtroyed many of the archives. The citizens required leave from the Comte de Rochambeau to arm, which he refuſed, as well as to call on the military. The Prince de Heſſe Darnſtadt, Colonel of a regiment in garriſon, took this on himſelf, and with 4000 armed citizens, diſperſed the mob. ſeveral of whom were hanged In their violence, they had got at the vaſt tuns of Rheniſh Wine, and ſtock which are preſerved there *en depot*, and waded up to their knees in it.

We had great illumination at the Palais Royal, laſt night, on account of M. NECKAR's arrival; but they will be general when he viſits the Hotel de Ville, to which he will be invited. The National Club at the Palais Royal had eleven of the arcades moſt beautifully illuminated with tranſparencies of the King and M. Neckar.

The people in Franche comte have deſtroyed all the title deeds and archeves of the Nobles.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH, on Wedneſday the 28th of October, on the plantation where Mrs. Teaſe now lives, in Auguſta, near Rockfiſh-Gap,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

to enable us to diſcharge the debts of the eſtate of William Teaſe, deceaſed.

MARY TEASE, Executrix.
ROBERT LOVE, Executor.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 1, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, *by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.*

Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

COMMITTED to the Jail in the city of Williamſburg, the firſt day of Auguſt, 1789, a negro man by the name of PETER, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Johnſon, of Louiſa county, and formerly belonged to John Boſwell of ſaid county, he is a tall fellow about 30 years of age, of a tawney complexion, he has loſt his toes, and been ſhot in one of his knees, which deprives him of the uſe of it in ſome meaſure: The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN CRUMP, jailor.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS,	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY'S
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.
Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.